

CIVIL DEFENCE

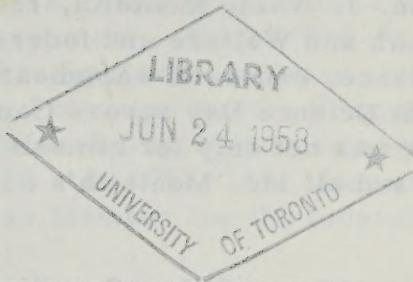
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Canada Civil Defence  
"Civil defence - Canada"

FEDERAL  
CIVIL DEFENCE

Bulletin



OCTOBER 1957

No. 68



Department of National Health and Welfare  
OTTAWA

New Minister's Statement on Civil Defence

The Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, recently appointed Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal Cabinet Minister responsible for Civil Defence, endorsed wholeheartedly the aims and purposes of National Civil Defence Day across Canada. His official statement on this occasion was not only for himself but also for Prime Minister Diefenbaker and all Mr. Monteith's colleagues in the Government of Canada.

"We join with our fellow Canadians from coast to coast in paying tribute to the 200,000 devoted volunteers and workers who form the backbone of our nation-wide Civil Defence organization", stated the Minister. "We believe, as a government, in the importance and value of the Civil Defence effort.

"Civil Defence is not, of course, a task for government alone; each individual citizen must play his part. But governments too, at all levels -- federal, provincial and municipal -- have a responsibility, each within its own appropriate sphere, for protecting the lives and homes of the people of Canada. So far as the federal government is concerned, it is our firm intention in this joint nation-wide Civil Defence effort (Civil Defence Day) to play our part with vigour and determination. We shall do so, not just on this occasion, but every day throughout the year.

"I earnestly hope that this same spirit of vigour and determination will animate all those -- governments and individuals alike -- who are joined with us in the task of building a stronger Civil Defence organization throughout the nation", urged Mr. Monteith.

The new federal Cabinet Minister responsible for Civil Defence was born on June 24, 1903, in Stratford, Ontario, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith. He grew up in Stratford where he attended public school and collegiate institute. Later he attended Trinity College at the University of Toronto, subsequently qualifying as

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**COVER PICTURE:** The Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal cabinet minister responsible for Civil Defence.

a Chartered Accountant. At present, Mr. Monteith is senior partner of the firm, Monteith, Monteith & Co., Chartered Accountants, with offices in Stratford and Oshawa.

During the Second World War, Mr. Monteith served in the Reserve Army from 1942-45. It was during this wartime period that he became active in municipal government. From 1939-41, Mr. Monteith served as Alderman in Stratford and was later elected Mayor of the City both in 1944 and 1945. Following this he became a Member of the Stratford Public Utility Commission in 1946 and served as Chairman of this body from 1947-50. In 1953, Mr. Monteith was elected to the House of Commons as Member for the federal riding of Perth.

The Health and Welfare Minister comes from a family which has long been prominent in federal and provincial politics. His father, the Honourable Dr. J.D. Monteith represented North Perth in the Ontario House from 1923-34, serving as Provincial Treasurer and later as Minister of Labour and Public Works. An uncle, the Honourable Nelson Monteith, was at one time Minister of Agriculture in Sir James Whitney's Cabinet. Mr. Monteith's grandfather, Andrew Monteith, represented North Perth in the first Ontario legislature in 1867, and was later elected to the House of Commons, serving from 1873-78.

Mr. Monteith has taken an active part in community affairs as President and Member of the Children's Aid Society, and President of the Stratford Community Chest. He has also served on County and City Conservative Associations for many years.

A member of the Anglican Church, and Warden of St. James Church, Stratford, from 1938-39, Mr. Monteith was married in 1936 to Mary B. Strudley of Stratford. They have three daughters, Sally Nancy and Mary.

#### GENERAL WORTHINGTON RETIRES AS FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENCE CO-ORDINATOR

Federal Civil Defence has suffered a great loss with the retirement on 17 September of Maj-General F.F. Worthington as Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator. This loss will be felt across Canada as the "General" was the father and founder of Canada's Civil Defence organization which started in 1948 with himself and a small nucleus of staff in the Department of National Defence. Thanks to General Worthington's dynamic drive and tremendous zeal (he literally lived Civil Defence day and night all during that time), the organization has grown to a total at last count of 225,000 people.

Seventy members of the Federal Civil Defence staff gathered together on the Co-ordinator's last official day in office to present him with a set of power tools as their farewell gift. Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare made the presentation on behalf of the staff and in doing so paid enthusiastic tribute to the tough fighting qualities of "Fighting Frank" Worthington when up against the many obstacles across his Civil Defence path and to his zeal and tenacity in the furtherance of the Civil Defence cause. Dr. Davidson paid the General the personal tribute of saying that he had never worked with a man whom he admired or liked better.

Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health was also present and officiated at the presentation of a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Worthington.

General Worthington was evidently delighted with his gift and eagerly opened up the wrapped tools. He had almost to be physically restrained from trying them out on the Board Room table. No one looked less like a person ripe for retirement, and indeed, he is not going to join the rocking-chair and slippers brigade, but is starting out in a new career as part owner of a jig and tool making firm in Kingston, Ontario, and it is hoped that he will keep his "hand in" Civil Defence somewhere.

The Deputy Minister voiced the feelings of the entire staff when he thanked General Worthington for his work as Civil Defence Co-ordinator and wished him the best of luck and good fortune for the future.

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#### MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE VISITS CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, accompanied by the retiring Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, Maj-General F.F. Worthington, paid a visit to the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario on 18 September.

Mr. Monteith was officially welcomed to the College by the Commandant, Maj-General M.H.S. Penhale and was conducted on a tour of the College training facilities. Mr. Monteith addressed the candidates on courses and the College staff.

## CIVIL DEFENCE HIGHLIGHTS



**The Co-ordinator Retires** — Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare; Mrs. Worthington and Major-General F. F. Worthington pose after the Co-ordinator was presented with power tools on his retirement.

Newly appointed Minister for Civil Defence receives his CD tie from Major-General M.H.S. Penhale, Commandant of the Canadian Civil Defence College during a visit.



Major Robert Simpson of Arnprior is shown presenting Mr. Monteith with a Canadian Coat of Arms plaque during his first visit to the Civil Defence College. General Worthington is also shown holding a plaque while the College Commandant, M. H. S. Penhale looks on.

This visit was also General Worthington's last official one as Federal Co-ordinator and the Commandant thanked and congratulated him on behalf of the staff for his efforts in planning and creating the College. Mayor Robert Simpson of Arnprior was on hand and presented both the Minister and General Worthington with a plaque bearing the Canadian coat of arms.

#### AN APOLOGY

Apologies for the two pictures accompanying the article on the "New Stretcher-Carrying Device Developed" in the July-August issue of this Bulletin, which were printed upside down.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT TELECOMMUNICATION OFFICERS ATTEND COURSE AT CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

A course was held at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, for Telecommunication Officers of the Department of Transport from 9th to 13th September, 1957 (Course No. 237).

Ten Department of Transport officers attended, representing the ten provinces to whom they will act as Civil Defence Liaison Officers in an emergency.

The course included a general survey of the need for Civil Defence, the main features of its organization and finally communications with particular reference to the problems that will be experienced in the field such as licensing, radio telephone operators' certificates, radio frequencies and broadcasting.

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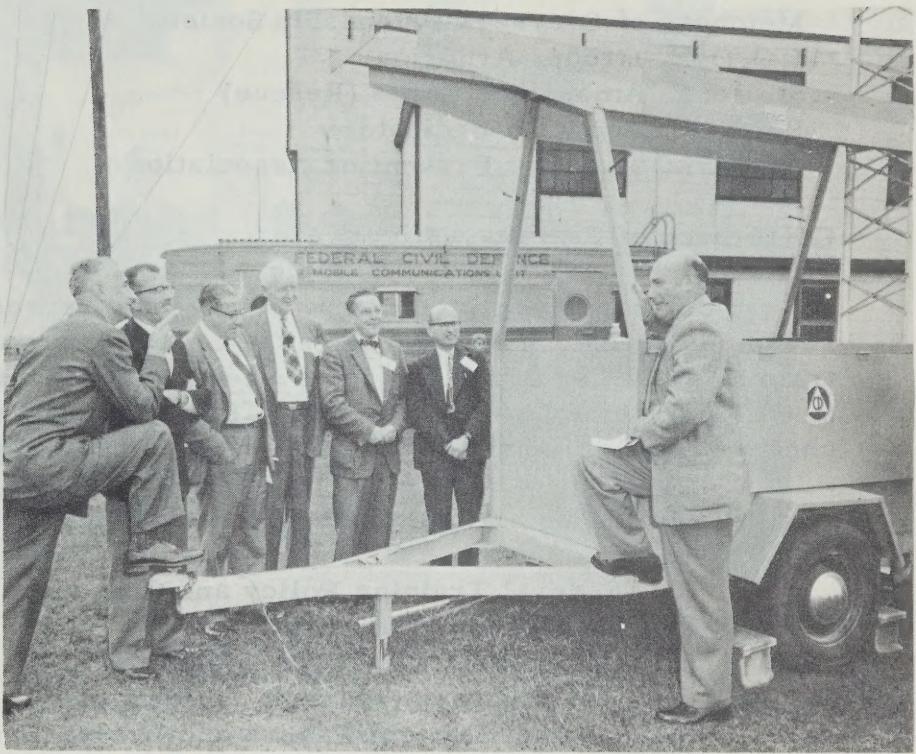
#### - CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE NOTES -

During the month of September, 1957, the following courses and special groups were accommodated at the Civil Defence College, Arnprior.

Course No. 236	Conference of Training Officers	9 - 13 September
237	Department of Transport - communications, Liaison Officers	9 - 13 September
238	Engineers Forum	16 - 20 September
239	General & Warden Instructors	16 - 27 September
240	Rescue Course Parts A & B	16 - 27 September
241	Telephone Engineers Forum	23 - 27 September

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT COURSE

Eastern D. O. T. officers and representatives for Eastern Canada at the course were: (L. to R.) R. C. Peddle, St. John's, Nfld.; T. M. Stevens, Ottawa, Ont.; M. I. Coombes, Barrie, Ont.; J. H. Lane, Halifax, N. S.; E. Ginn, Rothesay, N. B.; J. S. B. Monday, Montreal, Quebec and C. M. Williams, Moncton, N. B. The trailer for the 100 foot tower can be seen here.



Western D. O. T. Officers – Department of Transport Liaison Officers from Western Canada who recently attended a Tele-Communications Course at the College were: (L. to R.) E. R. Shea, Winnipeg, Manitoba; R. W. Godslove, Edmonton, Alberta; T. G. Slinn, Oakville, Ontario; L. N. Donovan, St. Albert, Alberta; A. Auser, Regina, Saskatchewan; F. D. Grant, Regina, Saskatchewan and M. A. Martin, Richmond, B. C. (kneeling). In the background can be seen a collapsible one hundred foot tower which was demonstrated.

### Special Groups

Members of Overseas Friendship Society	14 September
I.O.O.F. Group, Arnprior	11 September
St. John Ambulance Corps (Rescue)	11 September
Renfrew County Co-ordinators	11 September
Industrial Accident Prevention Association	20 September

### Conference of Training Officers

This course was attended by twenty-nine representatives from seven provinces. The purpose of the Conference was to report on training activities in the provinces and to put forward recommendations to the Provincial Co-ordinators' Conference being held in October, concerning other points of interest related to training.

The following major items were discussed:

- (a) Federal Training Policy and Courses
- (b) Civil Defence Manuals
- (c) Radiological Detection Training
- (d) Staff Courses (Planning, Operations)
- (e) Issue of Federal Papers and Precis
- (f) General Instructors Course
- (g) Reports on Provincial and Local Training Programs
- (h) Training Aids, Films, Charts, etc.
- (i) Welfare, Warden, Rescue and Pharmacists Training
- (j) Public Information.

Fourteen recommendations were made by the Committee nominated for this function.

### Department of Transport - Communications Liaison Officers

This course was attended by ten communication officers from the Report of Transport, three CD representatives and one from DND for the purpose of providing liaison officers in each of the ten provinces.

### ENGINEERS FORUM

Thirty-one engineers from eight provinces attended this Forum, to study and discuss the problems of co-ordination of Engineers Service with Civil Defence Planning. Recommendations were put forward to assist planning at all levels.

## TRAINING OFFICERS CONFERENCE



Western Training Officers — Civil Defence Training Officers from the Western Provinces who recently attended their annual meeting at Arnprior were: (L. to R.) E. L. Breese, Regina; J. A. King, Winnipeg; F. G. Jamieson, Edmonton; F. W. Humberstone, London, Ontario; K. R. H. Roberts, Sidney, B. C.; L. R. A. Hart, Victoria, B. C.; A. J. Henderson, Edmonton; M. R. Cameron, Vancouver; Thomas Sherman, Edmonton; Wm. Falconer, Edmonton; A. R. Mackie, Regina; S. R. Farquharson, Edmonton and R. A. W. Switzer, Regina. Seated: J. O. Jones, Calgary; W. R. Munro, Prince George, B. C.; Mrs. E. Porth, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; and W. G. Roaf, Burnaby, B. C.



Eastern Training Officers — Training officers representing Canada's Eastern Provinces at the College were: (L. to R.) Percy Markell, Brockville, Ontario; E. J. R. Scanlan, Toronto; H. H. Barnstead, Halifax; W. E. H. Talbot, Shédiac, N. B.; G. F. J. Upfield, Toronto; B. T. McCormack, Port Arthur, Thomas Kirk, Fort William, Ontario; F. S. Wotton, Oshawa, Ontario; (Seated) H. C. Long, New Glasgow, N. S.; W. F. A. Preston, Toronto; Reginald Johnston, Toronto; and H. A. Bird, Windsor, Ontario.

## GENERAL AND WARDEN INSTRUCTORS

This course was attended by thirty-two candidates who, after some general revision of subject material proceeded to develop techniques of instruction, method and manner of lecture and lesson presentation, concluding with a written examination. Successful candidates will become qualified as instructors. Notification of results will be made in due course through the normal channels.

## RESCUE INSTRUCTORS

This course comprised the first two weeks of the full three-weeks Instructors' Course, beginning with basic methods and leading up to heavy and advanced training and qualification. The course was attended by twenty-nine candidates, including thirteen from the Armed Services.

## TELEPHONE ENGINEERS FORUM

This was a gathering of telephone engineers from across Canada, representing all major telephone companies, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. Fifteen representatives attended.

The purpose of this Forum was to present to the engineers Civil Defence problems for study and discussion. From the Forum many helpful recommendations with regard to maintaining vital communications in the event of national emergency were received.

## DEMONSTRATION

A completely operational Mobile Sector Control Unit was set up at the General Training Wing. The Control consisted of two 2-ton stake and panel trucks, canvas covered, with a tarpaulin lean-to on one side affording cover between the trucks placed back to back (4 feet apart) the whole cover extending to give about 12' by 18' of weather shelter.

Drop tables (plywood) for Control Staff (6) were hinged to side and front panels of trucks. This was viewed with interest by the members of the Training Officers Conference.

## SUMMARY

Total attendance at the College at the end of September reached 9,338 since its establishment of Arnprior.

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COLLEGE ASSISTS IN SEARCH FOR AIR FORCE SERGEANT

On Wednesday, 24 July, 1957, one hundred officers and men from the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, arrived at the Civil Defence College to establish headquarters for a search for Flight Sergeant Larose, who, it was assumed, was lost in the woods in the vicinity of White Lake and Pickerel Bay, his car having been found abandoned on a nearby road.

R.C.A.F. personnel were billeted in the Control Building. They supplied their own rations and were fed in the Civil Defence Mess. Two members of the search party did not report back in the evening of the first day and the Rescue Section of the College supplied lighting plants to floodlight the sky, during the night. The Senior Rescue Officer helped maintain a watch in the woods all night and at 5.00 a.m. the next morning the two missing searchers made their way out. Flight Sergeant Larose's body was eventually found, death being apparently due to suicide.

The College Commandant, Maj-General M.H.S. Penhale received the following letter of appreciation from Air Commodore W.W. Bean, Acting Officer Commanding Air Materiel Command, Rockcliffe Station:

Dear Sir:

May I express the appreciation of the Royal Canadian Air Force in respect of the very great assistance rendered by your organization in the recent search for Flight Sergeant C.A.W. Larose.

The services provided by your personnel contributed materially to the speedy completion of this operation.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W.W. Bean,  
Air Commodore,  
Acting Officer Commanding  
Air Materiel Command

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- CIVIL SERVICE CIVIL DEFENCE (OTTAWA) -

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

The Civil Defence Exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition held at Ottawa during August, was staffed by C.S.C.D. volunteers drawn from Civil Defence teams in Federal Government Buildings, representing several departments.

This is the fourth year in which this Civil Defence Exhibit has been so staffed. It was the general opinion that, due to the change of location which appeared to bring the staff closer to more people as well as to the suitability of the display itself, the public paid more than a passing interest.

Observers reported most favourably upon the way the C.S.C.D. volunteers met all inquiries and that they did not wait for inquiries but continually approached passing visitors, posing their own questions and creating the opportunity to talk up and explain Civil Defence to many who had never bothered about it too much.

The supply of publications were of a type which seemed to appeal, was ample and the demand for them by adults was constant throughout the whole period.

The following C.S.C.D. personnel staffed the Exhibit:

Federal Civil Defence Headquarters: Miss C. Denis, Mrs. A. Barber,  
Mr. A. Delorme and Mr. R. Delorme

National Revenue, Customs and Excise: Mrs. A. Ketterer, Mrs. P. Hill,  
Mr. A.F. Dunlop

Post Office: R. A. Bouvier, D. Lagace, D. Kritch, A. Cuillerier,  
A. Ladouceur

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: O.L. Penner, R.J. Enright, J. Carriere,  
J. de Beaumont, C.W. Anderson

National Defence: R. Clarke, W.J. Barber, T.J. O'Meara, T.J. Donnelly

Dept. of Transport - Civil Aviation: Roger Fortier, Marcel Levesque,  
William Aurell, Fred Toone

Cheque Adjustment: R.J. Lalonde, J. Goodman

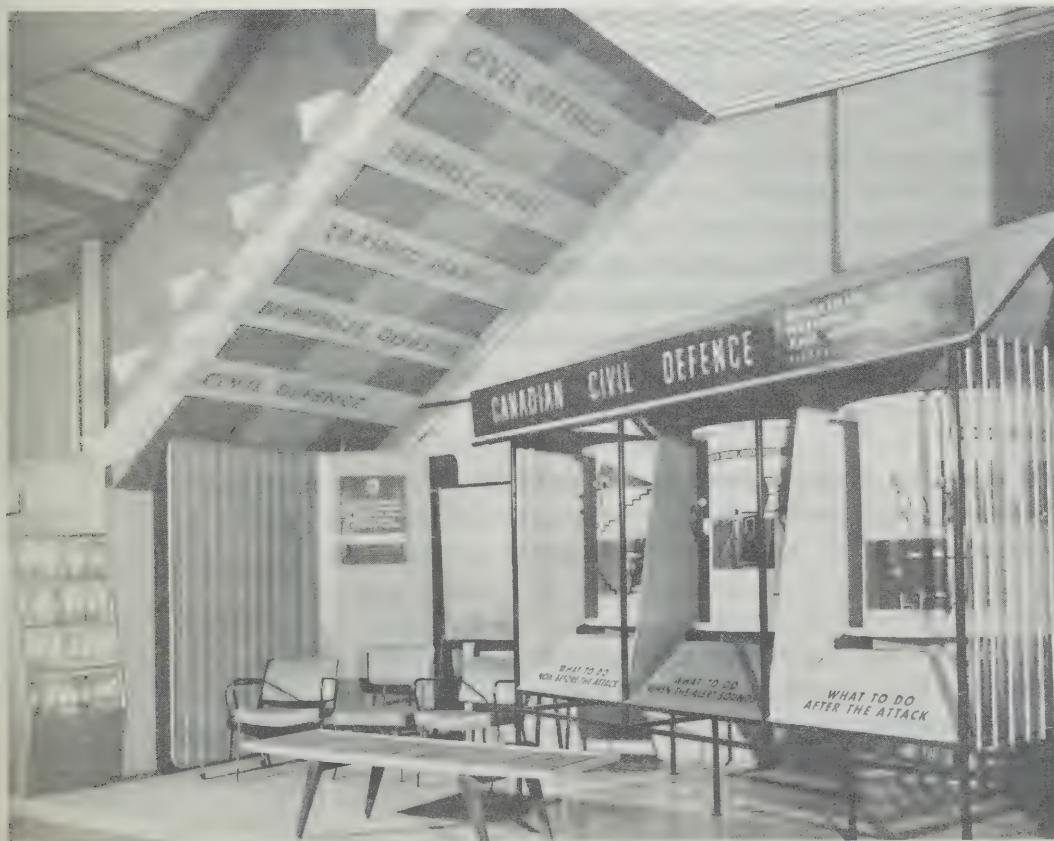
Mines & Technical Surveys: M.W. Meyer, F. Nolan, J. Auger,  
H. Marks, J. Goodman

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## C. D. DISPLAY AT OTTAWA EX.



CSCD Man Display — Civil Service Civil Defence representatives manning the display at the Ottawa Exhibition were: (L. to R.) T. J. Donnelly, T. J. O'Meara and R. Clark, of the Department of National Defence, Plouffe Park.



Home Defence Featured — Civil Defence display No. 16 "Home Defence" was featured at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa. A considerable amount of interest was shown in the exhibit by the general public, particularly because it accented steps necessary for survival before and after an attack.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL CIVIL DEFENCE OFFICIALS  
PARTICIPATE IN SURVEY OF WOODSTOCK, NEW BRUNSWICK

Woodstock, New Brunswick, was host to local, provincial and federal Civil Defence officials during the week of 11th August, 1957. The occasion was the conducting of the first local Civil Defence survey since the Arnprior Study was completed as part of Project "Q" in 1956.

The week's activities began on Sunday evening, 11th August, with a meeting in the Town Hall, attended by members of the Council, the Town Manager, interested citizens and Civil Defence personnel from Woodstock, and other communities in New Brunswick and representatives from Federal and Provincial Headquarters. The Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator, Major-General H.N. Ganong, and the Chief of Federal CD Welfare Services, Mr. Paul Stehelin, outlined the purpose of the survey and the method to be employed in carrying it out.

There followed a week of hard work gathering information at the desk, on foot, holding discussions and planning sessions, compiling data and last, but by no means least, the actual production of a draft plan and map, before the last of the visitors had left Woodstock.

How was this accomplished and how did it start? When the results of the Arnprior Study were considered, it was thought that application of the same general principles would be useful in other communities which had been earmarked for the reception of evacuees. Not only would a plan of operation be produced but considerable impetus could be given to organization and training at local levels.

The requirements laid down were that the provinces asking help in undertaking such a survey should be sufficiently advanced in their plans and organization to carry on with other projects of this nature. Federal Civil Defence officers would participate directly in one survey in any province and the Federal Government would bear the cost of such initial survey. Further surveys and instructional work were to continue at the expense of the province and must begin as soon as the pilot survey was completed.

On this understanding, New Brunswick asked for assistance in conducting a survey at Woodstock, which was considered to be very similar to Arnprior physically, and representative of other New Brunswick towns.

A preliminary planning meeting was held in June, 1957, in Woodstock, attended by local town and Civil Defence officials, County and Provincial Co-ordinators and Mr. Paul Stehelin. An essential item of discussion at this meeting was the availability of useful statistics from the town's assessment records.

Other communities in the province were approached by the Provincial Co-ordinator who explained the survey and its purpose and these communities were invited to participate in the Woodstock Survey. In all, sixteen Civil Defence officials from New Brunswick participated, accompanied by two members from the Federal CD Welfare Planning Group and two members of the Federal Civil Defence College staff, on loan. Outside observers included Mrs. Inez Wing of the State of Maine Civil Defence Welfare Service, and Mr. Bruce Wright, Director of Public Relations for the State of Maine Civil Defence.

Following the initial evening briefing session, the week's work was begun. Three groups, each headed by a Federal Civil Defence member, gathered raw material. One group worked in the Council Room on assessment records, transcribing essential details on private dwelling units and assisted by the town's Chief Assessor, who was on hand during the entire period to this part of the work.

The other two groups covered the town on foot, each taking a pre-arranged "half" of the community in order to list all details regarding congregate lodging facilities, basement space, commercial and non-commercial feeding establishments, hospital and potential health services facilities. These groups rotated so that each would cover all phases of the work.

During this time, a staff group discussed all angles of the organization of a Reception Community, particularly as these applied to Woodstock. This group consisted of Major-General H.N. Ganong, Mr. P. Stehelin, Col. E.M. Slader, Zone I Co-ordinator, St. John; Mr. Travis Cushing, Welfare Director, St. John; Col. J.C. Brown, Co-ordinator, Town of St. Stephen; and Col. W.B. Manzer, Co-ordinator for Woodstock.

Local heads of services in Woodstock, such as Police, Fire, Engineer, Health and Welfare, were called in for consultation on tentative plans already made and resources available for implementation and expansion. With the aid of excellent working maps of Woodstock, provided by the town, the staff group drew up tentative conclusions regarding location of Welfare Centres, Civil Defence Headquarters, location of Emergency Hospital, traffic routes, location of Central Registry, etc.

When the ground work was completed by the field groups, all the data were compiled on summary forms ready for discussion. The next phase of the survey began at this point on Wednesday morning, 14th August, when all the participants met together to discuss the tentative plan which was presented in sections by the members of the

staff group who had been responsible for developing that section. In the light of factual data concerning the town, changes were made where necessary to improve the plan.

Two members of the Federal Staff wrote up the proceedings as decisions were reached while a third plotted locations, routes, etc. on a master map. In this manner a draft plan was produced and mimeographed for distribution and a master map copy drawn.

The keynote of the survey was undoubtedly the enthusiasm and co-operation, evident at all times on the part of everyone associated with it. Particular mention should be made of the close co-operation given by the town of Woodstock. The Mayor, members of the Council, the town manager and chief assessor made themselves available at all times, and their willingness to provide assistance and information created an atmosphere that was both pleasing and encouraging throughout the entire week.

Other valuable assistance was made available to the survey group by the town in the form of the Council Chambers for working space, one hundred excellent maps of the town, measuring tapes, typewriters, duplicating machines, stencils, etc.

The Provincial Co-ordinator, Maj-General Ganong, was present during the whole week and devoted his entire energy toward making the survey project a pleasant and successful undertaking.

One of the highlights of the week was a very fine luncheon at the Home Town Tea Room, at which the Town of Woodstock was host to the survey party.

In addition to the whole-hearted local co-operation, there was an excellent response by the press in various newspapers throughout the province as well as the local paper. News of the survey was also given over radio stations during the week.

Results are likely to be many, but none will be more important than the basis for organization and training which it places in the hands of the local director or co-ordinator. He knows where his organization stands with respect to a pattern or guide and can set his sights on a more definite objective in any one aspect of the organization.

Another aim of the project was to train Civil Defence workers from other reception areas to conduct surveys and prepare reception plans for their respective areas. Many of the sessions were purposely carried

## WOODSTOCK CIVIL DEFENCE SURVEY



Woodstock Survey Team — Taking part in the Civil Defence Welfare Service, Woodstock, N. B. were: (L. to R.) Herb Bryant, Woodstock, N. B.; Gilles Martin, Edmunston, N. B.; C. B. Smith, Hoyt Station, Sunbury County, N. B.; Marilyn Trenholm, Fredericton, N. B. and Frank Blackwell, C. C. D. C., Arnprior.

Planning Committee — Those responsible for the planning of the Woodstock survey were: seated — (L. to R.) W. B. Manzer, E. M. Slader, Travis Cushing, Mrs. Audrey Billing, Miss Marilyn Trenholm and E. J. Warman. Standing: J. C. Brown, P. H. Stehelin, H. N. Ganong, J. R. Calkin, Bruce Wright (Maine), F. Blackwell, C. B. Smith, Don Kimbell, G. W. Martin, Fred Stevens, Dan Billing and E. C. Kenyon. Absent: A. S. Baxter, Wm. Tyrell and Herb Bryant.



Major-General H. N. Ganong, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for the Province of New Brunswick; Paul Stehelin, Chief of Welfare, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters; and Colonel W. B. Manzer, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Woodstock, study a map of Woodstock prior to conducting the survey.

out in an unhurried manner so that their instructional value might be developed as fully as possible for the participants. The calibre of those taking part was noticeably high and all were enthusiastic throughout. It was felt that the instructional aim was fully achieved.

Undoubtedly, a project of this type makes an impact upon the public at large in a small community. This was evident in Woodstock by the number of discussions held with people in the course of surveying buildings of all kinds. Several ladies from the I.O.D.E. gave their time by acting as local guides for the survey groups who were all from out of town. These in turn asked many questions and were given considerable information regarding the purpose of the survey and Civil Defence generally.

It is now expected that in carrying out the original plan, the representatives from other communities who took part in the survey will undertake to apply the method in their own communities. There will be more difficulty in some places than others but with the assistance of the province, it is hoped to have a detailed plan developed for every reception community within a reasonably length of time.

- Federal Civil Defence Welfare Service -

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#### NEW PUBLICATIONS

The following booklets have recently been published in English and French by the Department of National Health & Welfare. Both were produced by Information Services for the Federal Civil Defence Health Services:

What the Home Nursing Auxiliary Should Know  
About Civil Defence  
Management of Emergency Delivery

The Federal Civil Defence Welfare Services booklet on "Emergency Clothing" issued a few months ago, is receiving wide acclaim and the following comments are typical of those received from interested readers:

"This is without doubt one of the finest contributions to the Welfare clothing distribution that I have seen yet."

(H. D. Burbank, The Michigan Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Lansing, Mich.)

"The Welfare Staff is to be congratulated on the development of the manual which constitutes a substantial contribution to Civil Defence Welfare Planning."

(Theodore M. Willcox, Welfare Office, Federal Civil Defence Administration, Battle Creek, Mich.)

"You have done a beautiful and thorough job on your new manual Emergency Clothing in Civil Defence. .... We may want to use a good deal of it."

(Alden E. Bevier, Director, Civil Defence Welfare Services, New York State Department of Social Welfare)

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#### FOR HEALTH'S SAKE -- TAKE HOME NURSING TRAINING

Often and truly it has been said that a nation is only as strong as its people. Since strength comes through good health, it behooves all Canadians to know how to keep well.

The women of Canada are key persons in the family's health program. Some of these women are quite well informed regarding the simple preventive measures that can be used to help keep illness from invading a home. They also know the simple techniques of good curative home care if a member of the family is confined to bed through illness or accident. However, there are also women who know little or nothing of these simple techniques and because many of these women are seeking this knowledge but don't know where to find it, it is primarily for their benefit that this article is written.

The Canadian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association are the two agencies which conduct courses in Home Nursing in our country. The instruction is given by registered nurses and ample time is provided for individual supervised practice. The total time spent by the trainee at lectures and in practice is 24 hours, usually made up of twelve 2-hour periods.

The courses presented by the two teaching organizations are very much the same. Both groups teach the members of the class how to recognize the early symptoms of illness and how to report such symptoms to the doctor; how to give medications and simple treatments ordered by the doctor and how to keep the patient comfortable, clean and properly nourished. One also learns the techniques of communicable disease control and how to improvise needed equipment for home care.

C. D. HOME NURSING AUXILIARY AT THE I. O. D. E. LAWN PARTY



Home Nursing Auxiliaries – Representatives from the St. John Ambulance Association and the Canadian Red Cross Society are shown distributing Civil Defence information to the general public at a recent I. O. D. E. Garden Party held in Ottawa. As trained home nursing auxiliaries, these women are prepared to assist with many of the CD Health Services responsibilities listed on the panel.

One of the many features of Home Nursing training is that some hospitals provide a 44-hour supervised experience program to selected trainees desiring such experience. This has a special appeal to younger women, particularly those who are considering the profession of nursing as a career.

Another interesting feature in Home Nursing training is that the students are given specific instructions as to the action they should take in a disaster situation. Whether there are a few or a great many persons requiring help following a natural or provoked disaster, Home Nursing trainees are now being taught to assist in such situations. In other words, Home Nursing training today prepares one to help not only the immediate family, but also friends, neighbours, in fact the community at large if the need arises.

The booklet recently published by the Civil Defence Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare entitled "What the Home Nursing Auxiliary Should Know About Civil Defence" outlines the part Home Nursing Auxiliaries would be called upon to play in disaster situations. A copy of this booklet is issued to each person taking Home Nursing training.

At least one member in every family should be trained in Home Nursing. If YOU are the interested one in YOUR family, it is suggested that you call the local headquarters of one of the following organizations today and find out when the next classes start:

The Canadian Red Cross Society  
The St. John Ambulance Association  
Civil Defence Headquarters

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#### NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

##### NOVA SCOTIA

###### NEW CIVIL DEFENCE CO-ORDINATOR APPOINTED

Major George A. Boggs was appointed in September to succeed Air Vice Marshal A. L. Morfee as Civil Defence Co-ordinator for the Province of Nova Scotia.

## HALIFAX CIVIL DEFENCE

### ENGINEERING SERVICE

The survey of heavy equipment in the Halifax City area which was started some time ago has been completed. It is interesting to know that we have some 60 bulldozers, 50 or more power shovels and at least 50 or more assorted pieces of useful equipment on hand in the event of an emergency. There are also 75 or more tank trucks available to carry the fuel that these pieces of equipment would require.

### VISITORS

During the month of August Fred Evans, Senior Rescue Instructor at the College in Arnprior, paid a visit to the Halifax Civil Defence office. Fred was the first instructor for Halifax and many of those who took local courses in 1951 will remember him.

Another visitor was Paul Stehelin of the Federal Civil Defence Welfare staff in Ottawa. He and his assistants were making a detailed study of a New Brunswick town as a prototype for a Reception Centre for personnel who might have to be evacuated from a Target Area. Following this, and later this Fall, it is expected that a similar study may be made of a town in this Province. With a detailed plan before them, any town or village Civil Defence committee should be able to work out the details for their own particular area.

Dan Billing, Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for the Moncton, New Brunswick, area was also a welcome visitor and some time was spent in discussing plans which are applicable to both provinces.

### NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE DAY

Plans are being made to display the Civil Defence Mobile equipment on the Parade in front of City Hall on National Civil Defence Day, 4th October. During the day citizens will be invited to inspect the Mobile Control Centre which is of course the most interesting of five vehicles that we now have.

### CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL DISASTER PLAN

Mr. F.H. Silversides, Administrator of the Children's Hospital is to be highly commended for his "Disaster Plan". This is of course the master plan for the evacuation of the hospital in the event it ever should become necessary. He has had it printed in a very attractive loose-leaf booklet, size 5 x 7 inches, which will make it easily handled by staff members who need to be familiar with the contents.

## ONTARIO

### CIVIL DEFENCE FLOAT WINS FIRST PRIZE IN RENFREW

A Civil Defence float entered in the Pioneer Day Parade in the Town of Renfrew in August, carried off first prize. The CD co-ordinator of the Town of Renfrew and the townships of Horton, Admaston and Brougham, J.C. Moulton, was responsible for the float and was congratulated on its success by the Regional Co-ordinator, Charles Broadbent, and the County Co-ordinator, Elmer Goltz. This should go a long way to advance Civil Defence both in the Area and in the County of Renfrew.

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### CITY OF LONDON CIVIL DEFENCE HOLDS EVACUATION EXERCISES

On 2nd June the City of London Civil Defence organization held the first of two evacuation exercises code-named "Fanshawe I". Organization for the assembly and evacuation of the participants was under the direction of the Warden and Auxiliary Police Services, the latter also controlled the traffic en route to, and mustering at, the assembly points.

A total of fifty-five families, representing 125 people were registered and tagged on the self-help principle. Tea and coffee was provided at a field kitchen, participants having brought their own picnic lunch.

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### CARRY OUT DISASTER EXERCISE

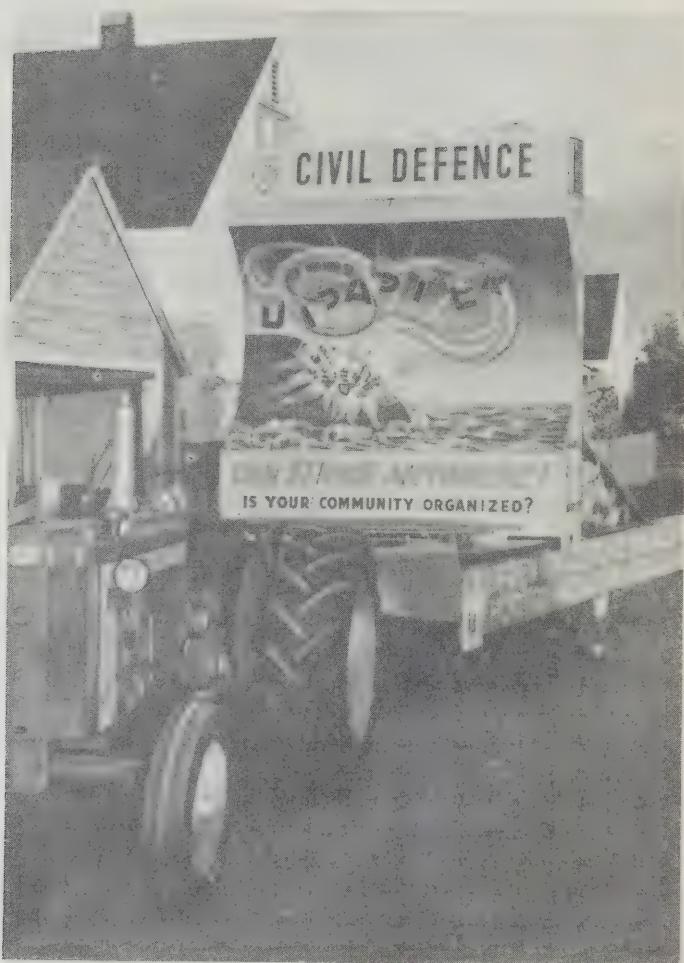
Winnipeg General hospital staff "patched up" 15 persons "injured" and pronounced one man "dead" Thursday while television cameras ground film and newspaper photographers flashed pictures.

The mock emergency disaster exercise followed a supposed collision between a heavy trailer truck and a bus-load of picnic-bound girls.

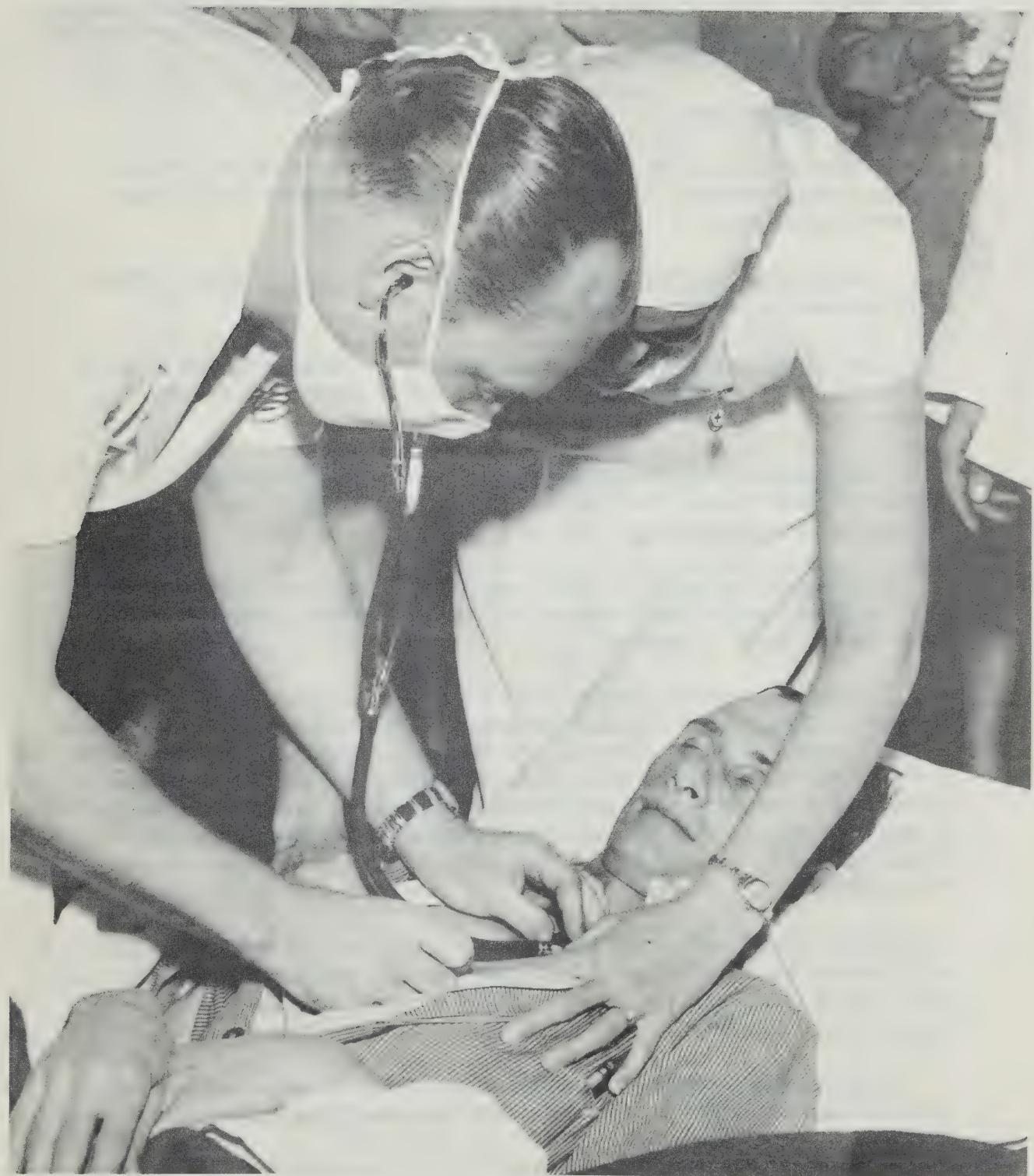
Dr. John C. Wong termed the exercise "preparation for mass casualty in the event that any calamity happens around the area."

## FIRST PRIZE FLOAT

Winning Float — Front and rear views of the Civil Defence float which took first prize at Pioneer Day Parade in Renfrew, this summer.



GENERAL HOSPITAL MOCK CASUALTY DISPLAY



Dead on Arrival — Admitting doctor pronounces a "victim" DOA as part of a mock casualty display at General Hospital Thursday. Hospital personnel acted to save the lives of 16 people supposedly hurt in a traffic accident. Hospital officials said the demonstration was a success although on-lookers hindered the movement of "patients." The exercise showed what steps need to be taken for a large number of casualties.

From the time the first load of "victims" was trundled in until the last "patient" was resting comfortably, only 25 minutes had elapsed. In that time 15 persons suffering simulated injuries ranging from burns to multiple fractures received full treatment.

### Confusion Everywhere

"There was a great deal of confusion," commented Dr. Wong, hospital administrator, "but we learned things, such as details that weren't looked after."

The "casualties" included 10 student nurses and six men. They were treated by 14 nurses and 10 internes.

Combined in the exercise was the Metropolitan Civil Defence board, city police, RCMP squad cars, the Red Cross and hospital personnel.

The mock accident occurred on Highway 6 in Brooklands. The "patients" were taken from the General hospital auditorium directly to the out-patient department.

Receiving "patients" at the hospital were four women taking names. The "victims" were then assigned to different rooms, depending upon the nature of their "injuries."

Incidents involving smoky fires and explosions were laid on using the Mobile Control Unit for Operations, Intelligence and Communications, Recce Teams and Action Depots with Warden, Rescue, Fire and Health Services were also operating. The Civil Defence Fire pumper was brought into use and full co-operation was given by the local St. John Ambulance unit with the use of an ambulance. The Casualty Simulation Unit was responsible for the production of some very realistic "casualties".

Exercise "FANSHawe II" was held on Sunday 18 August, 1957, with lessons learned from the first exercise put into practice. Communications were improved and traffic control was well handled by the Auxiliary CD Police.

Contests in the form of races and games were arranged for all ages and types, and those attending had the opportunity of entering many of the various activities.

The thanks of the London Civil Defence organization were expressed to the many persons and firms who helped make the exercise a success and also to the radio stations C.F.P.L., C.H.L.O., and C.K.S.L., for making the announcement in the 9.00 a.m. news and to the London Free Press for newspaper coverage.

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## MANITOBA

### HOSPITALS EVOLVE PLAN TO COPE WITH DISASTER

Could Winnipeg hospitals cope with a major disaster? In the case of a large train wreck, air crash, or explosion, could city hospitals provide accommodation and services for the injured?

These questions, of prime concern to the Greater Winnipeg regional hospital council, were discussed by members at its recent meeting.

Each hospital should on its own be able to handle a number of casualties, some as high as 25 or 30, without straining its resources to a point which would affect all other services. But if all the hospitals in the area were to co-operate in receiving disaster casualties, then the people affected would get much better care.

The council has created a committee to develop a plan to meet such a need, should it ever arise. Members include: G.B. Rosenfeld, chairman, Victoria General hospital; Dr. J.C. Wong, Winnipeg General hospital; and Norman Singleton, Municipal hospital.

This plan leaves the individual hospitals to operate within their own areas. It is now in the first stage of development.

The plan provides for the first word of the disaster to come to a control centre from which hospitals would be notified and in return tell the control centre how many casualties they could take.

Agencies helping the hospitals would be automatically notified and the distribution of patients would take place at the scene of the accident or on the way to the hospitals rather than jamming one and leaving others capable of giving service out of the picture.

Hospitals associated with the council are already preparing and expanding their casualty areas so as to be prepared for a disaster should it occur.

## SASKATCHEWAN

### NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE DAY

As this Bulletin goes to press, plans are well advanced for making National Civil Defence Day, 4th October, a day to remember. Promotional material has been sent out and it is hoped that every Civil Defence organization in the province will do something to mark the occasion.

Among the various items which will promote Civil Defence Day are theatre and TV slides, radio programs and reminders, newspaper material, posters and window cards, dodgers distributed by the Boy Scout Association, cards and pamphlets for distribution.

### SUMMER SESSION CIVIL DEFENCE

The third annual summer session for Saskatchewan teachers in Civil Defence held at the University of Saskatchewan Summer School concluded on 30th July. Mr. E.L. Breese, Director of Civil Defence training, reports that 38 teachers enrolled and 26 graduates were awarded certificates. Hon. T.J. Bentley, Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, was guest speaker at the wind-up dinner. J.O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator for Civil Defence, and D.J. Fusedale, Civil Defence Director for Saskatoon, were also present.

### ADVANCE TREATMENT CENTRE DEMONSTRATION

The first Advance Treatment Centre demonstration held in Saskatchewan was held in Saskatoon, 18 July, in conjunction with the Civil Defence Summer School session. The public was invited and 350 persons took advantage of this opportunity to see the manner in which simulated casualties were handled.

Directing the demonstration was Miss Evelyn Pepper, Nursing Consultant to Federal Civil Defence Health Services, and the commentator was Mr. Earle Matthews, Federal Civil Defence Medical Supplies Officer. While in Saskatoon, Miss Pepper and Mr. Matthews were interviewed on television and radio, and the demonstration was filmed and put on a TV newscast. Mr. C.P. Johnston, Provincial Director of Civil Defence Health and Welfare Services; and Mr. P.C. Jardine, Provincial Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, assisted with preparations. Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon provided key personnel for the demonstration.

### CIVIL DEFENCE DIRECTORS' COURSE

The most important Civil Defence conference of the year was the Civil Defence Directors' Course held at Valley Centre, 18 to 20 September. Important discussions were slated for discussion and one whole evening was given over to National Civil Defence Day, with samples of promotional materials and suggestions for local directors in meeting local problems.

- Saskatchewan Civil Defence No. 5 29 August, 1957 -

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### ALBERTA

Courses Nos. 87, 88 and 89 in Radiation Monitoring have been completed at the Alberta Civil Defence School. Forty-nine candidates including forty-five High School teachers and four members of the Armed Forces attended from 8th - 26th July. Course No. 89 for teachers ran from 12th to 16th August. Eighty-eight candidates have completed a month-long course in Civil Defence for teachers. A grand total of seven hundred and five teachers have now completed our Civil Defence course held at the University of Alberta.

### AROUND THE PROVINCE

#### RED DEER

A Civil Defence display was featured at the Red Deer Fair on 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, under the control of Sir Arthur A. Stonhouse, Director of Civil Defence for the City of Red Deer. Members of the Welfare, Police and Fire Civil Defence Committees assisted in explaining to the public the work that is being done. The display included the use of simulated casualties, and Civil Defence literature was handed out to many hundreds of interested viewers.

#### CAMROSE

On 5th, 6th and 7th August, a fair was held in the City of Camrose, during which the local Director, Mr. P. Fearnehough created an interest in this important work through continuous showings of Civil Defence films at the C.D. Centre within the fairgrounds. Units of the local militia assisted in publicizing Civil Defence activities through mobile loud speakers, and also by distributing Civil Defence literature.

## OLDS

From 12th to 16th August, the Alberta School of Agriculture at Olds was the centre for the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Women's Institute Girls' Clubs. Some 150 members, with their supervisors, from across the province, attended the week-long convention. One of the highlights was a lecture and film show given by Miss L. E. Kremer, Nurse Consultant at A.C.D.H.Q. Considerable interest in Civil Defence was evidenced in the number of queries put to Miss Kremer during an informal discussion after the meeting.

## REDCLIFF

A most successful hose-laying competition was held at Redcliff on Monday, 2nd September. Spectators numbering many hundreds lined one of the main thoroughfares of the town to view the contestants in action. Crews included three teams of teen-age girls. Prizes presented at the end of the competition were donated by local business men.

Present for the competition and representing A.C.D.H.Q., was Col. A.J. Lavoie, Deputy Co-ordinator.

- Alberta CD Circulars Vol. 7 Nos. 8 & 9  
15 August and 15 September, 1957 -

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

The following Regulation No. 8, made under Section 5 of the British Columbia Civil Defence Act, was authorized by Order-in-Council No. 328 approved on 6th February, 1957:

"In order to ensure that the full resources of the Government may be immediately available in the event of emergency or disaster, all Departments of Government are required to:

- (a) Appoint a senior official to act as Civil Defence Officer for the Department; the Civil Defence Officer shall co-operate with the Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator with a view to the integration of Civil Defence and the normal functions of the Department.

- (b) Issue instructions to field staffs to establish and maintain liaison with the appropriate Civil Defence Area and/or District Co-ordinator, and subject to the approval of the Minister of the Department concerned to participate in Civil Defence exercises from time to time.
- (c) Mobilize full Departmental resources and co-operate as required with Civil Defence Officials in the event of a State of Emergency having been proclaimed in any area under Section 18 (1) Civil Defence Act (1951).

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#### TRAINED NURSES' POOL AT VANCOUVER

It was with considerable satisfaction that Vancouver Civil Defence announced the completion of the first phase of a new project in the Health Service. Nearly a year ago the first contact was made with a club formed of doctors' wives, one hundred and twenty of whom were trained nurses.

It was felt that a special Nurses' Refresher Course could be made available to them. In this course they would be brought up to date in the new drugs and the latest nursing techniques. They would be enrolled in Civil Defence and would form a "pool" of nurses to be called upon for voluntary service only in the case of major disaster, major epidemic or war. Considerable preliminary work went into the plan. Finally, with the approval and backing of the Registered Nurses' Association, a syllabus was drawn up by the heads of the Nursing Training Schools of our large hospitals and the University of British Columbia.

Accommodation was arranged for the various lectures in hospitals and at U.B.C. The lectures were given by doctors, nurses and pharmacists. Thirty-six women, the limit set by those in charge, came to the eight weeks' course. It proved successful in every way for those attending and an evaluation of the course is being made by the nurses in charge. It is hoped that further courses will be held in the Fall, so that there will be at least one hundred women in the "pool" by the end of this year.

The effort made by the busy women who arranged the course deserves the appreciation of all concerned. Vancouver Civil Defence is very proud to be associated with those who arranged and carried out the course which, it is believed, is the first such undertaking in Civil Defence in Canada.

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## U.S. CIVIL DEFENCE EXERCISE "OPERATION ALERT 1957"

Through the courtesy of the Directors of Civil Defence for the State of Washington and the City of Seattle, the Provincial C.D. Co-ordinator, Maj-General C.R. Stein, and Group Captain A. Lewis of the Greater Vancouver Target Area were present as observers at the State of Washington and City of Seattle Control Centres respectively during the above-named Exercise.

Both the Canadian representatives were very interested in seeing their U.S. counterparts in action and several ideas were obtained for future consideration. The similarity of the procedures followed was obvious and indicated that there should not be any difficulty in establishing the necessary co-operation in the event of an international emergency. The presence of the Canadian representatives at these Control Centres during the Exercise was extremely valuable from the liaison point of view.

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### EXERCISE "MAYTIME"

Exercise "Maytime" was held on the 26 May, 1957, with the total Civil Defence forces of New Westminster and Burnaby co-operating to find out by actual practice whether an evacuation of our Civil Defence services to an alternative Headquarters was practical, and to work out by experience some of the problems which we knew we would encounter.

The Exercise lasted from 0700 hours until 1700 hours on that day and involved the services of approximately 400 people and 100 vehicles.

The evacuation was based on a presumed move of all Civil Defence services from Burnaby and New Westminster to our alternate Headquarters at Clearbrook and on arrival there a regular Welfare registration and feeding service was carried out.

Subsequently, a mobile column composed of various units was assembled and despatched to carry out a field exercise on a farm about three miles from Clearbrook.

This is the first time that two municipalities have pooled their resources and personnel on a combination exercise of this nature, and although numerous mistakes were made it was an excellent example of spirit and co-operation that can be achieved by such groups.

Both the Co-ordinators of Burnaby and New Westminster feel that similar exercises involving other areas and municipalities should be conducted not less than twice yearly in order to familiarize each other with mutual problems and also to give the personnel an opportunity to work with other opposite numbers. The Exercise was termed a success by special umpires appointed by the Provincial Civil Defence Office, and certainly was an enjoyable day for all taking part.

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### THREE NEW CIVIL DEFENCE RADIO STATIONS

Authority and licences for three CD radio stations to be established in the Greater Victoria Mutual Aid Area have been received from the Department of Transport. One station will be located at Metchosin, one at Ganges, and one at the Control Centre of the Area Co-ordinator.

This small network has been set up for the purpose of training persons who wish to qualify for a restricted radio-telephone operator's licence - and for operational use if required. The frequency allotted is 2768 kc. Three Spilsbury & Tindall Model LRT. 25 F radio transmitters and three Trio Type 9R-4S radio receivers have been acquired, and one of these is already in operation at Metchosin. It is expected all three stations will be in operation in the not too distant future.

In the event that this project proves successful, it is the intention, after a reasonable period, either to acquire additional equipment if goods are available, or withdraw the foregoing equipment and re-establish the network in some other area in B.C.

- B.C. Circular No.43 Summer, 1957 -

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### CIVIL DEFENCE IN THE USSR

(This is the final instalment of the article on Civil Defence in the Soviet Union, which has run in previous issues of the Bulletin and was reproduced from the February and April, 1957 issues of the NATO Civil Defence Bulletin)

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(The word "nuclear" is used for all types of atomic and hydrogen weapons.)

At the Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow on 18 February, 1956, the Soviet Minister of Defence, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, stated that it would be foolish to rely on the use of nuclear weapons being restricted to the battlefield. The Soviet military leaders have repeatedly and openly pointed out in the Press the importance of surprise attack by nuclear weapons from aircraft and by guided missiles, and the possibly decisive character of such a surprise attack.

Besides consulting foreign sources, the Soviet authorities have been able to orient themselves as to possible means of protection against nuclear weapons from their own experiments. On 29 September, 1949, the first Russian atomic bomb was tested. Since that date approximately 23 experimental explosions of nuclear bombs have been carried out. Soviet experts were among the thirty representatives from ten different countries who met in Tokyo at the end of May last year to study the effects of atomic radiation on the basis of documents prepared in Japan.

In Russia, the principle on which protection against the effects of nuclear weapons is based is: dispersal, evacuation or "duck and cover".

Vital industries for war production and essential requirements of life are dispersed over distant regions or located underground. Russian Civil Defence experts have examined the problem of evacuating the big cities, e.g. Moscow with its 6,250 million inhabitants, Leningrad with 3,200 million, Charkow with 833,432 etc.

Deep underground in the centre of Moscow, a shelter system so extensive has been built that it is called the world's greatest and safest shelter. Officially, it is said that this gigantic work has been built as an extension of the underground railway; up to now, however, it has not been fixed up for transport purposes and consists of nothing more than parallel broad passages. This shelter system is said to offer protection for a large percentage of Moscow's population in case of emergency. The "Red Star", Russia's Army newspaper, has also stated that in densely populated regions a very good protection against heat and radioactivity can be obtained from a network of shelter-trenches. Where it is not possible to take normal shelter, ditches, trenches or foxholes can be dug. People taken by surprise by an atomic explosion are advised by the Soviet authorities to throw themselves flat on their back to protect the spine and nerve-centre against radioactivity. The

eyes should be protected by covering them with the hands and by dropping the head forward. (This differs from American instructions, which advise people to throw themselves on to their stomach). More recent research has resulted in advice against wearing watches, glasses, cigarette-cases, keys, rings, pins and so on.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in an atomic explosion cobalt, nickel and titanium can cause injuries due to the fact that these metals absorb neutrons, become radio-active and conduct the radiation into the body, with consequent damage to the blood vessels and the nervous system.

Up till now, protective clothing has only been supplied on a limited scale. For some years a factory in Leningrad has been manufacturing such clothing, which is alleged to guarantee reliable protection against the injurious effects of radiation. The clothing consists of two layers of fire-proof fabric, prepared with a zinc solution. Between these two layers another layer of aluminum and tin is placed. The clothing is provided with lead-plating at those places of the body highly susceptible to radiation (liver and spleen).

Decontamination of a populated area is carried out by forces of the local Anti-Aircraft Guard (MPVO). First they collect the rubbish and sweep up dust from asphalt and paved streets, squares and yards. Then, beginning with the highest points, they wash the cleared surface towards the drains with a strong stream of water from hose-pipes or water-carts. In unpaved streets and yards, where the ground is hard, piles of dust and rubbish must definitely be cleared and sent to closed dumps. If the soil is badly contaminated, then the entire upper layer is removed, to a depth of not less than three centimetres. The outsides of buildings are scrubbed with brushes and scrapers, and are washed down thoroughly with hose-pipes. Decontamination starts from the roof. If windows, walls and doors of buildings are damaged, radio-active dust will find its way inside. By means of dosimetric instruments, MVPO workers can determine whether the inside rooms are affected or not. Having done this, they bring out all household goods into yards and streets which have already undergone decontamination. Then radio-active dust is removed from walls and ceilings with soft brushes, vacuum cleaners, scrapers and damp cloths, and the floors are carefully washed.

Furniture and other articles are wiped with damp cloths and rags, washed with soap and water and then wiped dry. Dining room and kitchen crockery and rubber articles are washed with a warm soap-soda solution, rinsed several times in water and dried.

Clothing is shaken out, brushed and cleaned with vacuum cleaners. If it still remains contaminated, it should be sent to automatic laundries.

Water from pipes and wells in the locality which has been subjected to atomic attack should not be used either for drinking or cooking. Food-stuffs and drinking water should not be used under any circumstances in a contaminated apartment, without preliminary examination.

Materials which have been used for decontamination (rags, mops and so on) should be buried in the ground in specially allocated places at a depth of not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Dust from vacuum cleaners must be carefully shaken out and buried, and the vacuum cleaner washed. Brushes are best destroyed.

When the apartment has been decontaminated, the MVPO dosimetrician should be sent for in order to determine the extent of any contamination remaining and, if necessary, to carry out additional decontamination.

In workshops and garages, roofs, gutters and walls should be washed with a hosepipe. Walls and floors splashed with different kinds of oil should be washed with soap-soda and water, and scrubbed at the same time with hard bristle or metal brushes.

A person who has been subjected to radioactivity should undergo special decontamination. As in normal anti-gas protection, the contaminated person should immediately be given first aid. It is not complicated; the exposed parts of the body, face, neck and hands are washed, and the mouth is rinsed out with uncontaminated water. In summer rivers can be used for bathing. Before bathing the clothes are decontaminated, after which they are taken to a clean spot (further upstream from the point of decontamination).

First aid, however, does not exclude complete decontamination later on. Those to be decontaminated undress and undergo dosimetric screening. They then wash with hot water and soap at disinfecting stations, in baths and showerbaths. First the hands are carefully washed and dirt must definitely be removed from under the finger nails; then the face, neck, hair and eyes are washed. Finally, the whole body is washed with soap and rinsed with clean water.

Dosimetric screening is again carried out. Clean clothing is obtained in the dressing room and bandages applied to cuts, scratches and other abrasions. If the eyes are bloodshot and watering, they should be bathed with a 2% solution of soda. Sick and wounded undergo decontamination at first aid posts, hospitals and dressing stations.

In this way, there are accessible and reliable means of protection against atomic weapons, just as against any other types. A high degree of organization among the population at the moment of an atomic attack, protective measures prepared in advance, and an extensive knowledge of the fundamentals of anti-atomic defence can sharply reduce the number of those affected in atomic explosion and enable them to avoid its harmful consequences.

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